Name _____

Unit 3 Chapter 6: Fingerprinting
Objective Checklist

At the conclusion of this chapter, the student should be able to:

1. _____ Discuss the history of fingerprinting.

2. _____ Describe the characteristics of fingerprints.

3. _____ Identify the basic types of fingerprints.

4. _____ Describe how criminals attempt to alter their fingerprints.

5. _____ Determine the reliability of fingerprints as a means of identification.

6. _____ Explain how fingerprint evidence is collected.

7. _____ Describe the latest identification technologies.

8. _____ Determine if a fingerprint matches a fingerprint on record.

9. _____ Describe **photography** in the process of lifting a latent print.

10. _____ List the 3 fundamental principles of fingerprints that allow them to be used as evidence.

11. _____ Label a diagram of human skin. Include in your diagram:

    a. Epidermis
    b. Dermis
    c. Sweat gland
    d. Oil gland
    e. Hair follicle
    f. Pores

12. _____ What causes the appearance of fingerprints on your skin? Include in your answer:
    a. Skin ridges
    b. Sweat and salt
    c. Oil

13. _____ Explain the advantage of having fingerprints.

14. _____ Describe when fingerprints are formed during development?

15. _____ Describe any changes that may occur to fingerprints over time.

16. _____ Describe the shape of a delta within a fingerprint. Include in your answer a description of the ridge patterns around the delta.

17. _____ Compare the number of deltas found in an arch, loop and a whorl pattern.

18. _____ Describe how to take a ridge count in a fingerprint.

19. _____ Describe the appearance of a scar on a fingerprint.

20. _____ Compare fingerprints of Identical twins. How alike can they be? Why are they different?

21. _____ Correctly Calculate The Primary Identification number from a set of fingerprints.

22. _____ Given a reference sheet and several fingerprints, to identify the following fingerprint minutiae:
    a. Eye
    b. spur
    c. Bifurcation
    d. Double bifurcation
    e. Ridge ending
    f. Bridge
    g. Delta
    h. Dot
    i. Short Ridge

23. _____ Define with an example each of the three types of fingerprints:
    a. Latent
    b. Patent
    c. Plastic

24. _____ Identify AFIS or IAFIS and what government agencies developed IAFIS

25. _____ Given a partial fingerprint and fingerprints of suspects, to be able to identify which suspect's fingerprint matches the partial latent print. Use different reference points on the latent and suspect's fingerprint to confirm a match.

26. _____ Explain the use of Cyanoacrylate in lifting a latent fingerprint:

27. _____ Compare and contrast fingerprinting to DNA fingerprinting. What do they have in common? How do they differ?

28. _____ Compare fingerprint identification using points of minutiae for comparison with the new scanning technologies

29. _____ Describe how to prepare transparency overlays of the bite impression.

30. _____ Distinguish between tire width and wheelbase

31. _____ Provide an example of how tire impressions can lead to the identification of a car

32. _____ Describe the type of information that can be gained by examing tire evidence found at a crime scene.

33. _____ Describe information that can be learned about a specific individual through an analysis of their shoe impression.

34. _____ What evidence was found to identify the killer of Francesca Rojas' young children?

35. _____ Who was the first person to use a fingerprint match to help solve a crime (Ramon Velasquez case study)?

36. _____ Where was the fingerprint found that linked the Night Stalker to a stolen car?

37. _____ Because AFIS was so new at the time, what other evidence was instrumental in finding the Night Stalker?